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wealth legislatures, and the methods of reapportioning the districts of representation are worked out.

While, in the main, the author limits himself to an impartial statement of facts, the treatment of the mass of material being necessarily technical, in a brief concluding chapter he permits himself to make several broad generalizations and statements of opinion. He considers the chief weaknesses in our system of political subdivisions to be their complexity, the manner in which they discriminate against urban centers, and the political impotency of the county, and he suggests as one remedy the change from a centralized commonwealth government to a system of broad local charters for rural and urban territory alike.

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**Saleeby, C. W.** *Woman and Womanhood.* Pp. 398. Price, \$2.50. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1911.

Woman is the storm center of a great mass of modern discussion to which the author of the present volume has contributed not a little. The book contains a series of interesting chapters which deal with such topics as Determination of Sex, Mendelism and Womanhood, The Higher Education of Woman, Education for Motherhood, On Choosing a Husband, and the like. The viewpoint held consistently throughout places woman at the center of the biologic and social world.

Mr. Saleeby always writes as a biologist, and unfortunately he frequently applies biologic analogies which are scarcely sound from a social standpoint. For example, his attempt to establish a definite relation between the cells of a biologic organism and members of a human society, is neither original nor successful. In discussing the higher education of woman, the author shows a much less fundamental grasp of the problem than is possessed by men like G. Stanley Hall. Apparently he has never passed the stage of believing that the higher education of women should consist in advanced domestic science courses.

On the whole, however, the theories advanced in the book are biologically and socially sound. The chief criticism which must be launched against it is a criticism of unscholariness in statement and presentation. For example, on page 179, the author writes, "We know by observation amongst ourselves that hardness and tenderness are to be found running through families—are things which are transmissible." This is cited as an illustration of a parental instinct which is inherited. That Mr. Saleeby understands the modern doctrine of heredity is amply proved by his discussion of it in a previous work (*Parenthood and Race Culture*). Understanding it, he is obviously unjustified in any such loose statement. Similarly in his discussion of alcohol, as "the chief enemy of women," the author cites "the conclusion published in several papers," regarding the injurious effects of alcohol. This conclusion covers two and a half pages. Later in the chapter, he dismisses, with but scant comment, the scholarly bulletins which Professor Karl Pearson has

issued from the Eugenics Laboratory, and which contradict in every particular the author's statements.

Similarly in citing his authorities, the author, in this and in his former works is notoriously careless. Important and even questionable theories are propounded without any attempt to give the readers an accurate knowledge of their source. When citing one of Lester F. Ward's most significant contributions, Saleeby writes in a note "See his 'Pure Sociology.'" Scholars agree generally on certain methods of presenting data. Those men who expect a hearing among scholars must adhere to scholarly methods in exactly the same way as a man who is writing English must use dictionary terms.

I have devoted so much of this review to, what may appear to be, a narrow criticism, because of the flood of books which are continually written enthusiastically by able men, but written in such a manner that their statements cannot be accepted at their face value. We cannot question Saleeby's knowledge of his material, but we may justly protest, and protest vigorously, against ragged and unscholarly presentation.

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**Semple, E. C.** *Influences of Geographic Environment on the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthro-Geography.* Pp. xvi, 683. Price, \$4.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

This book must be regarded as the most valuable contribution to the subject of anthro-geography that has yet been published. Based upon Ratzel's "Anthro-Geography" it does very much more than make available in English many of the facts and conclusions of that great and pioneer work. Miss Semple has written a new book. She has arranged and classified, tested and verified, the facts of Ratzel, altered and revised many of his conclusions, and at the same time added much original material gathered from a very wide range of reading and observation, put together according to her own plan and making out her own ideas. The book is at once a survey of the great field of environmental influence upon human activities and a mine of information of great value, especially to the geographer and the student of the social and political sciences, and of absorbing interest to the intelligent general reader. This book is a good illustration of the meaning and the value of scientific geography.

To give in a few words an adequate idea of its subject matter is impossible. The scope and range of the discussion is indicated by the chapter headings, some of which are: The Operation of Geographic Factors in History; Classes of Geographic Environment; Society and State in Relation to the Land; Movements of Peoples in their Geographic Significance; Coast Peoples; Island Peoples; Influences of Mountain Environment; The Influences of Climate, etc. It is perhaps inevitable that in a work of such scope and character as this occasional over-emphasis may be laid upon the influence